

from this expanded benefit. As the IOM concludes, "Expanded coverage for nutrition therapy is likely to generate economically significant benefits to beneficiaries, and in the short term to the Medicare program itself, through reduced healthcare expenditures. . . ."

Most importantly, it would also improve the quality of care of Medicare beneficiaries. As the IOM report adds, "Whether or not expanded coverage reduces overall Medicare expenditures, it is recommended that these services be reimbursed given the reasonable evidence of improved patient outcomes associated with such care."

For these reasons, I am pleased to be introducing the "Medicare Medical Nutrition Therapy Amendment Act of 2001" today with Senator CRAIG.

However, as this legislation is introduced, I do want to note that the IOM also recommended nutrition therapy be covered based on physician referral rather than a specific medical condition. The original legislation introduced in the last Congress by Senator CRAIG and myself did just that but was made disease-specific in conference last year. While I am pleased to introduce this legislation to include cardiovascular disease, I do believe that we need to move toward eliminating this disease-specific approach in the near future. For example, I believe that Medicare should also provide Medicare nutrition therapy for HIV/AIDS, cancer, and osteoporosis, among other things.

In the meantime, I urge the Congress to expand Medicare nutrition therapy benefits to cover cardiovascular diseases as soon as possible.

I request unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 960

[Data not available at time of printing.]

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

S. 962. A bill to preserve open competition and Federal Government neutrality towards the labor relations of Federal Government contractors on Federal and federally funded construction projects; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 962

[Data not available at time of printing.]

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 94—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE TO DESIGNATE MAY 28, 2001, AS A SPECIAL DAY FOR RECOGNIZING THE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN HOSTILE ACTION SINCE THE END OF THE VIETNAM WAR

Mr. CLELAND (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. MILLER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. NELSON of Nebraska) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agree to:

S. RES. 94

[Data not available at time of printing.]

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 43—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA'S ONGOING PRACTICE OF LIMITING UNITED STATES MOTOR VEHICLES ACCESS TO ITS DOMESTIC MARKET

Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. CON. RES. 43

[Data not available at time of printing.]

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today, as co-chairman of the Senate Auto Caucus, I am submitting with my colleague and Auto Caucus co-chairman, Senator VOINOVICH, a Concurrent Resolution urging Korea to remove its automotive trade barriers to U.S. automotive exports.

Our resolutions urges the Republic of Korea to immediately end practices that have restricted market access for U.S. made automobiles and auto parts and meet the letter and spirit of the commitments it made in the 1998 Memorandum of Understanding in Automotive Trade. An identical Resolution is being submitted in the House by the co-chairmen of the House Auto Caucus. I call on both chambers to act swiftly to pass this important measure and send a strong signal to the Government of Korea that it's time to remove these trade barriers.

The Senate and House Auto Caucuses have worked hard to bring attention to the rapidly increasing automotive trade deficit between the United States and South Korea. We have urged our Government to make it a priority to remove barriers to competitive U.S. automotive exports to Korea. It is a matter of simple fairness and American jobs.

When it comes to automotive trade between the United States and Korea, the numbers speak for themselves.

Korea has the most closed market for imported motor vehicles in the developed world with foreign vehicles making up less than one half of one percent of its total vehicle market. At the same time, Korea is dependent on open markets to absorb its automotive exports and has become one of the world's major auto exporting countries. The relationship is so blatantly unfair that Korea cannot deny their market is closed. Last year, Korea imported only 1,000 vehicles from the United States and exported nearly 500,000 to the United States.

This grossly unfair automotive trade relationship is due to the continuation in Korea of discriminatory practices such as labeling foreign vehicles as "luxury goods"; ignoring harassment by the media and others of foreign vehicles owners; and an automotive tax system which discriminates against imported vehicles, making them prohibitively expensive.

It's not fair and our message to Korea is that we don't accept it.

That is why we submit this Concurrent Resolution on the even of the next round of trade negotiations between the United States and Korea which start in mid-June. The message we wish to send is clear and simple: we expect to see some significant market opening concessions by the Government of Korea in this round of negotiations and we expect to see the result in the form of actual and significantly increased sales of U.S. vehicles and parts in Korea.

After five years of bilateral negotiations and two major trade agreements, imported automobiles are still locked out of Korea. This situation is unacceptable to the United States Congress and to the American people and it has to change. We expect and hope that the Korean Government will quadruple the effort that is required of them in order to ensure an open Korean market to U.S. automotive products. The nearly 2.5 million men and women working in the largest manufacturing and highest exporting industry in our country deserve nothing less.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 790. Mr. THOMAS (for Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. DAYTON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 801, an act to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for CHAMPVA, to provide for family coverage and retroactive expansion of the increase in maximum benefits under Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance, to make technical amendments, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 790. Mr. THOMAS (for Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. DAYTON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 801, an act to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for CHAMPVA, to provide